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ALBERTA CULTURAL HERITAGE CONFERENCE

JUNE 16 - 18, 1972

RECOMMENDATION ANALYSIS

I. EDUCATION	STATUS
1. Curriculum in general	Changes or additions to the existing curricula should not be arbitrarily imposed from the top by the Department of Education. If the existing curricula are insufficient for one reason or another or do not reflect the existing social conditions, then it is up to the parents and the students to approach the teachers and local school boards and press for the desired changes. Section 12 of the School Act provides for such matters. The Department of Education is always receptive to any suggestions but would point out, however, that teachers presently are free to pursue endless possibilities in developing and encouraging the study of ethnic languages and cultures in and out of the school system.
2. Social Studies curriculum	See (1) above. In addition, a cross-cultural education committee has been established in which studies have been done examining possibilities for expansion in the area of cultural groups (with focus upon the Native Indian people).
3. Language curriculum	Much has been done in language in terms of development. Polish, Hungarian, Italian, Ukrainian and Cree have been developed both locally and in other parts of the Province. For example: (a) Polish and Hungarian in the Edmonton Separate School System. (b) Italian and Hungarian in the Calgary Separate School System. (c) Cree in the Bonnyville School District, the St. Paul School District and the Hobbema School. (d) See Sec. II (c) for Ukrainian and Sec. 150 of the School Act regarding

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instruction in schools in languages other than French and English.

The Department of Education has set up a supplement to the Secondary School Curriculum Guide for German which states:

> While encouraging flexibility both in approach and selection of instructional materials, the program should reflect a greater concern for cultural understanding and an appreciation of the German way of life rather than an exclusive development of linguistic skill.

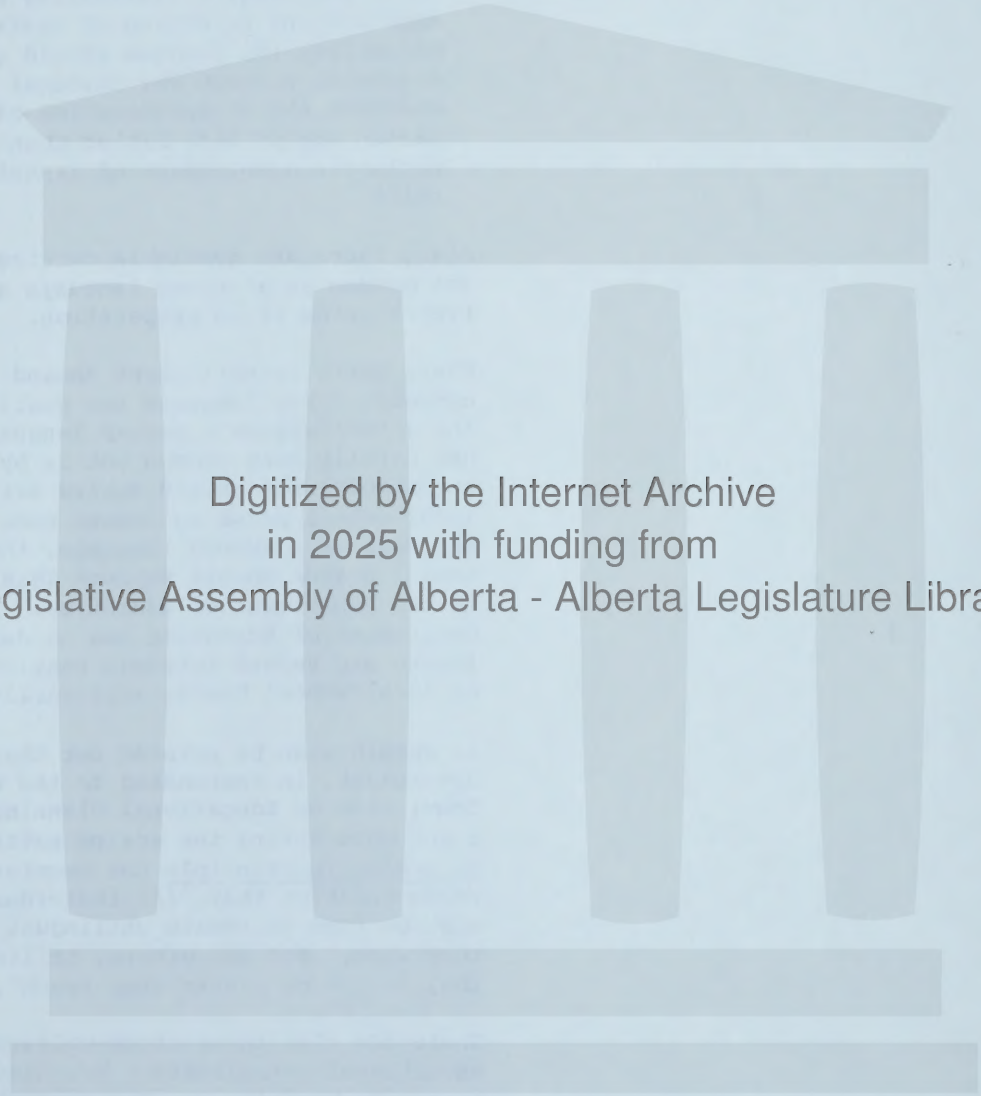
Also, there are available curriculum guides for German as a second language and a French guide is in preparation.

Where there is sufficient demand in a community, any language can qualify for the school system's second language. French has usually been chosen but is by no means compulsory; but should desire exist in a local school board to choose some other language as a second language, the local school boards should express this desire to the Department of Education. The Department of Education has no desire to impose any second language requirements on local school boards arbitrarily.

It should also be pointed out that the Government, in responding to the Worth Commission on Educational Planning, tabled a response during the spring setting, endorsing in principle the commission's recommendation that "[1] individuals must be free to remain unilingual if they wish. But for others, trilingualism, too, should be within easy reach".

There are also three cross-cultural educational consultants - Mr. Clayton Allen in Grande Prairie, Mr. Ero Kowalchuk in Lethbridge, and Mr. Herb Callihoe in Edmonton - who are language experts and travel into various areas of the Province where language instruction is required to be undertaken. They are also utilized as resource people. Again, the focus is on the Native peoples.

With respect to the Native people, the problem of legislating language instruction



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in the schools is that the Native people do not want white people developing their languages but rather that it be developed by the Native people themselves. This has been encouraged by the Province through allowing Native teachers to have only two years formal education rather than the usual four before being allowed to teach. As well, Native people are being used in the schools as school aides. Native people are working on their own curriculum, to a great extent in the town of Morley, Hobbema and Blue Quill. They have about 20 people, some of whom are linguistic experts, working on such projects.

The Department of Education has made available this year, sufficient materials and instructional kits for instruction of Cree where there was a demand for it. To date only 8 or 9 requests have been made for these kits and the majority of other requests were for examination material only.

See also Sec. X (1).

4. Instructional materials and teaching aids

See (3) above.

Also, it should be pointed out that the following language and cultural programs are available to the schools through the facilities of the Audio Visual Services Branch of the Department of Education:

1. There are sets of audio tapes to accompany specific French, German, and Ukrainian courses.

2. There are a number of current broadcasts that would be of interest to various ethnic and cultural groups. In particular note the following:
   (a) The television series HERITAGE AND HORIZONS. Every year at least one dramatized aspect of history is produced. This year they are just finishing an on-location film production of "Crowfoot". There was extensive cooperation with the native peoples and with historical institutions during production. The cast was largely native.
   (b) The television series PEOPLES OF ALBERTA, "Growing Up Different", "Holidays, Feasts and Festivals", and "The Ethnic Adventure".

(c) The television series NATIVE TO THE LAND (A more complete description of all television programs is found in the teacher guide to television).

(d) The telecast of the museum's film "This Place: Chipewyan Lakes".

(e) The television program entitled "St. Paul: A Little Like Canada" and the complementary radio program "St. Paul, Alberta".

(f) The radio series -- KIS-KE-YEM-SO, INDIAN ART FROM NATURE, SASSY AND HER FRIENDS, PAPER PROMISES, HALF BREED HISTORY and NATIVE ALBERTANS. All of these series, comprising 52 programs, were produced in cooperation with the Alberta Native Communications Society with native researchers, writers, actors, technical operators, etc.

(g) The television series POW WOW produced in cooperation with Alberta Native Communications Society.

(h) The radio series "PIONEER COMMUNITIES", "RAILS TO THE RESCUE", "WITHIN THESE WALLS, Scenes From Edmonton's Past" on the current broadcast calendar.

(i) The radio series (now available on tape) from the 1972-73 calendar THE FIRST UKRAINIAN SETTLERS, VOYAGE EN MONTAGNES, THE BIAS OF CULTURE, CANADIAN ON A KIBBUTZ and COMMUNITIES WEST, A Chinese Community.

(j) The numerous television and radio series dealing with fine arts and creative subjects.

3. There are also television programs available to schools which are hooked up to cable over cable 13. These are distributed through the facilities of the Alberta Educational Communications Corporation. Of particular interest would be the following series:
KVITKA (26 Ukrainian language programs for kindergarten and primary children) - Tuesday and Thursday at 1:00 p.m.
PARLONS FRANCAIS (comprehensive elementary French language programs) - broadcast at numerous times throughout the week.

5.	Teacher education and qualifications	At the present time there is no special course designed for language teachers. This can be achieved by taking language courses in the various departments of modern languages and methodology and language arts courses in the Faculty of Education.
6.	Financial assistance through Department of Education (language programs)	The Department of Education has no provisions for financial assistance for language programs outside of the regular school system thus far.
7.	Research through Department of Education	See (2) above.
8.	Course accreditation	Under Sec. (12) of the School Act any course program submitted by local school boards and approved by the Secondary School Curriculum Board qualifies for credits. This also applies to language classes set up outside the school system.
9.	Provision of school facilities and audio-visuals for ethno-cultural education	The Government feels that ethno-cultural groups should approach their local school boards in this respect.
10.	Recommendations concerning the Universities - (language teaching and ethnic studies)	See (5) above and Sec. II (2e).

II. RECOMMENDATIONS CONCERNING CHANGES IN EXISTING LEGISLATION	STATUS
1. General	
(a) Liquor laws relaxed	To date no massive changes have been made in the existing liquor laws. However, a special committee was set up by the Attorney-General's Department to review the existing laws. This Committee was headed by Mr. Ron Ghitter, M.L.A. Calgary Buffalo, and held many public hearings throughout the province during the last year. Mr. Ghitter has made a report to the Attorney-General which is being reviewed with a view to implementing some of the recommendations into legislation in the near future.
(b) Tariff charges on imports	The Federal Government has been approached on this matter of tariffs on items imported for cultural and educational use, musical instruments etc., and the Federal Government has promised to make a complete review of this matter. A report and hopefully amendments to the Customs and Excise Act can be expected this spring.
(c) Regulations for act permitting instruction in schools in languages other than French and English. Make statute active	Section 150 of the Alberta School Act already permits instruction in languages other than English and French providing local school boards demonstrate a need for a certain language. The Department of Education has already established certain curriculum guides for languages such as German, French and Ukrainian and is prepared to prepare guides for other languages as the need arises. A concrete example of instruction in languages other than the official languages is a pilot project which the Department of Education is prepared to put into effect with respect to instruction in Ukrainian. a) It is prepared to fund four buses for a three-year pilot project to transport interested students (Grades 1, 2 and 3) to a centrally located school where instruction will be given in Ukrainian. b) The Department of Culture, Youth and Recreation is prepared to pay for transportation costs as well as acceptable daily expense allowances for someone the Ukrainian community selects to travel to the Ukraine in order to ascertain whether

	or not such books would be available for use in this pilot project. (c) Any such material required for this project will be eligible for a subsidy in the same manner as selected texts now subsidized by the Department of Education. (d) The Minister of Education will appoint someone of Ukrainian background working in the Department of Education, to work with an appointed committee of the Ukrainian community to have this pilot project in operation by September of 1974.
(d) Amendment to Amusements Act 1971 exempting bona fide charitable organizations from payment of lottery taxes	The Provincial government has passed The Amusements Amendments Act 1973 (Bill 28) to amend The Amusements Act 1971 (Sec. 71) eliminating the payment of lottery taxes by bona fide charitable organizations.
(e) Exemption of property or other forms of taxation for bona fide cultural organizations	This recommendation is too vague to make any comments at this time. The Cultural Heritage Council could perhaps enlarge and make the recommendations more specific before submitting it to the Government for action.
(f) Minister of CYR should have more funds with priority considerations	Funds have been available in increasing amounts for the promotion of cultural heritage in Alberta: 1) Alberta Heritage Act 2) Cultural Heritage Division 3) Heritage Division 4) Increased grants to the Provincial Museum and Archives of Alberta for the preservation of ethnic and native cultures in Alberta Also, see Sec. III (4), (9); Sec. IV (1) - (5); Sec. V (1), (3), (8), (9), (10), (11), (12), (16); Sec. VI (1), (2); Sec. X (2).
(g) Broadcasting	On August 3, 1972, the Federal Cabinet authorized CRTC to issue broadcasting licenses to organizations which may be financed by Provincial government, provided they are independent of direct Government control. This guaranteed the right to broadcast of such radio stations as CKUA-AM and -FM and permitted licensing of broadcast stations operated by other universities, schools and school boards, or by community groups concerned with adult education. The provincial broadcasting organization, through this

regulation, could control program content within the definition of educational broadcasting.

This change in regulations could be construed as one favouring the establishment of cultural broadcasting stations and fostering local production and ethnic programming. Also, it has achieved a greater decentralization of broadcast production.

In addition, the establishment of the Alberta Educational Communications Corporation in December, 1972 permits decentralization of certain communications functions with some services aimed at district regional needs.

Also, in conversations held with Cable T.V. companies the Cultural Heritage Division of the Department of Culture, Youth and Recreation has determined that local Cable T.V. companies and others in other parts of the Province are practically begging for local ethnic groups to meet with them and discuss the possibilities for ethno-cultural programming.

They are prepared to initiate not only entertainment programs (in addition to the ones already in progress) but public affairs programs tailored to reach the non-English speaking older generation in order to inform them about the various problems they may encounter - e.g. explaining tax laws, pension schemes, etc.

One suggestion made and one which the Cultural Heritage Council might seriously consider is setting up a T.V. Committee to sit with and discuss programming possibilities with the T.V. media. See also Sec. III (2).

2. Recommendations concerning new Canadians

(a) Advisory group to assist new immigrants with information and aid and advise government

The Edmonton Branch of the United Nations Association of Canada has established a Committee to assist and to provide new immigrants with information and advice. A representative of the Department of

	Culture, Youth and Recreation sits on this Refugee and Immigration Committee as a liaison between government and the above organization.
(b) Provincial Government to assist financially on a per child basis, part-time non-credit courses in mother tongues	The Department of Education is not providing any funds for this purpose at present.
(c) Province to recommend to Federal Government that all landed immigrants receive Canadian Citizenship after three years	The Federal Immigration Act is being redrafted. The Cultural Heritage Council may want to consider setting up a committee to approach the Federal authorities on this point.
(d) Province to recommend to Federal Government to make changes in the Citizenship and Immigration Act to allow individual to acquire Canadian Citizenship by swearing allegiance to Canadian Flag, Constitution and Bill of Rights	The Federal Immigration Act is being redrafted. The Cultural Heritage Council may want to consider setting up a committee to approach the Federal authorities on this point.
(e) Province cooperate with Federal Government to establish Canadian Ethnic Studies Centers	Canadian Ethnic Studies Centers have existed at the Universities of Calgary and Lethbridge, prior to the recommendation of June, 1972 Cultural Heritage Conference. The Provincial government has taken no action so far in dealing with the Federal government on further Ethnic Studies Centers.
(f) Province cooperate with Federal Government to provide increased and more effective orientation services for immigrants	A member of the Department of Culture, Youth and Recreation is presently involved in discussions with the Federal Government of the feasibility of establishing better and more effective orientation services for immigrants than presently exist.
(g) Establish a board of appeal to hear grievances on accreditation of tradesmen and professionals coming from abroad	With respect to appeals for tradesmen coming from abroad there does exist four routes of appeal involving grievances in the following order: 1) Director, Apprenticeship and Tradesmen's Qualifications Branch 2) Local Advisory Board (composed of members representing various industries) 3) Apprenticeship Board (also composed of people from industry) 4) Ombudsman

	With respect to professionals coming from abroad, there is no appeal board at present, but in responding to the Worth Commission on Educational Planning, the Hon. Jim Foster, Minister of Advanced Education, at the spring sitting of the legislature, tabled a response endorsing in principle the Commission's recommendation that the "...responsibility (for) the appraisal of academic qualifications of persons applying for membership in professions and occupations ...could be delegated directly to the professional or occupational bodies themselves, subject to the scrutiny of a government-sponsored committee on professional and occupational qualifications.
(h) More concern with well-being of immigrants to Alberta. Establish counselling services	Members of the Department of Culture, Youth and Recreation have served on committees as consultants to immigrants and immigrant groups coming into Alberta, e.g. Ugandan refugees immigrating to Alberta last winter.
(i) Redefining of terms: ethnic, nation, minority, majority, etc.	It is hoped that Cultural Heritage Council will make it one of its responsibilities to look into the redefinition of these terms since it can only be done at this level.

III. RECOMMENDATIONS CONCERNING MEDIA	STATUS
1. Continuous government support for the operation of CKUA	See comments re: broadcasting II (g).
2. "Cultural Reporters" be established for each of the major newspapers	This recommendation should be further studied by members of the Cultural Heritage Council with a view to exert their influence on various major newspapers since Government cannot and should not force its opinion on private media.
3. Allocation of time and resources for regular multicultural programming via press, radio and T.V.	See comments re: broadcasting II (g).
4. Production of records, tapes, slides, film-strips and films on topics related to the ethnic cultures. Financial assistance to Department of Education	The Provincial Museum and Archives of Alberta has recently collaborated with M.E.E.T.A. in the production of the film "Here They Came" which is available to educational institutions. Also, the P.M.A.A. is increasing their collection of interviews with early settlers of Alberta in their Archives. See also Sec. V (8), (12), and (17).
5. Elimination of bias in news media through stronger legislation. (Alberta Human Rights Act Individual Persons Protection Act)	Refer to the Individual's Rights Protection Act (1972) and the Alberta Press Council. See also III (2) above.
6. More typewriters in Canada be able to type in both official languages	There is no accurate method of determining how many typewriters are sold in Canada that are able to type in both official languages. I.B.M. of Alberta informed us that typewriters able to type in French are on the increase.
7. Encouragement of the uses of T.V. and other media to facilitate language instruction	Refer to Sec. II (g) and existing language programming under M.E.E.T.A. and C.A.R.E.T.
8. Task force be established to build collection of resource materials for schools and media use	With respect to this recommendation the Cultural Heritage Council should consider appointing such a task force.

9.	Establishment of an intercultural bulletin	The Heritage magazine is a bimonthly periodical published to provide a medium for the exchange of information among the various ethno-cultural communities in Alberta and the Government.
10.	Publication of a review Journal in the official languages and extended articles in ethnic languages	This recommendation is too vague - for example, what would the Journal review? Our suggestion is that this could be incorporated into the existing Departmental publication Heritage Magazine. Also, the Cultural Heritage Council may want to reconsider this recommendation and make it more specific.

IV. RECOMMENDATIONS CONCERNING CULTURAL ACTIVITIES AND INTERCULTURAL COMMUNICATION	STATUS
1. All government sponsored cultural activities to include all cultural groups regardless of size	It is the policy of the Department of Culture, Youth and Recreation to recognize all cultural groups regardless of size, geographic location, etc., providing of course, that these groups wish to be recognized as distinct groups in Alberta. There have been instances of ethno-cultural groups who have no desire to be recognized as a group distinct from the general society, e.g. the Australian and American communities.
2. Government to sponsor Cultural Heritage Festivals	The Department of Culture, Youth and Recreation has, as an on-going program, encouraged and helped finance regional and local cultural heritage festivals, e.g. the annual Red Deer International Folk Festival. Also, the Department has a "Performing Arts on Tour" which takes talented groups and individuals throughout the Province in an effort to bring live theatre, dance and music to more or less isolated and semi-isolated areas: e.g. beginning in June of this year the following are some of the groups and individuals that have been or are at present touring the Province: (a) Theatre Calgary (b) Readers' Theatre Productions (c) Constance Channon (d) University of Alberta Concert Choir (e) Robert A. Long - Magic and Puppet Show (f) The Department of Drama, University of Calgary (g) University of Alberta Mixed Chorus (h) Medicine Hat Teen Tones (i) Alberta Contemporary Dancers (j) University of Lethbridge Symphony Orchestra (k) "Dnipro" Ukrainian Choir (l) Anne Campbell Singers (m) Nelli Antonio Peruch - Virtuoso Concert Accordionist (n) Gilbert Munroe - Concert Pianist (o) John Hendrickson - Solo Piano Recitalist among others.

3. Government should subsidize selected cultural groups - particularly when they are invited to perform out of the Province	The Department of Culture, Youth and Recreation also has as an on-going program, sponsored and helped finance cultural groups which have been invited to perform out of the Province. There is an automatic 10% subsidization of travelling costs (providing certain criteria are met) to groups travelling to perform out of the Province.
4. A program of cultural exchanges within the Province, inter-provincially and internationally	The Department of Culture, Youth and Recreation has launched an experimental program of international exchanges to determine the interest of groups outside of Canada to participate in international exchanges with the Province. The response from the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, Holland, was particularly overwhelming this past summer. For example, a group from Hokkaido, Japan, visited our province twice during the summer.
5. Establishment of a Multi-Cultural Centre through the cooperation of the three levels of governments and various cultural groups	The Provincial government has been in consultation with the other two levels of government to determine the feasibility of establishing regional multi-cultural centres. There has not been any definite decision made relative to this recommendation... However, in an experimental project, the Province of Alberta has allocated a grant to the Parkland Agricultural Society for a multi-cultural centre in the town of Stony Plain.
6. Workshops for media	There have been no workshops held for media; however, the Department of Culture, Youth and Recreation, in collaboration with other government departments and agencies, is considering such a workshop in the near future.

V. PRESERVATION OF CULTURAL ARTS AND HISTORY	STATUS
1. Development of libraries for cultural history and art of ethno-cultural groups	The Department of Culture, Youth and Recreation has already acquired and will continue to acquire books and articles on multiculturalism in general, along with music, folklore and customs of ethno-cultural groups on an experimental basis to determine the feasibility of expanding these services to the general public. See also (8) of this section - P.M.A.A. and also (18).
2. Translation or importation of minority culture books made available to school libraries	This recommendation should be taken under advisement by the Cultural Heritage Council to seriously consider the feasibility and practicability of implementing such a policy. It should be pointed out that translation services are very costly. For example, the going rates for freelance translations paid by the Federal Bureau for Translation range from $2.50 - $4.50 per hundred words. Taking an average book containing say 50,000 words, one is looking at $1,500 - $2,000 for translation of this book at freelance rates. With respect to importation of minority culture books, the cost of widescale distribution to school libraries should also be considered.
3. Publication of informative materials on ethno-cultural groups, history, music, folklore, customs, traditions	The Department of Culture, Youth and Recreation is funding through various programs historical studies of ethno-cultural groups in Alberta. For example, the Filipino and Black peoples of Alberta. Also in progress is a collection of ethnic songs or melodies and the translation of some of these into English. See also (8) of this section under the P.M.A.A. and also (18).
4. Books available in large libraries and made available to libraries in the province	No longer being specifically studied - will be part of the recommendations of the Alberta Library Study currently being carried out.
5. Multicultural library facilities be centralized - (Regional libraries) and be used for preservation of cultures in Alberta	No multicultural library facilities as yet established. See also (2) of this section regarding the costs of such facilities.

6. Establishment of Journals as vehicles for writers and artists

Although no specific vehicle has been established within the Department, the Creative Writing Division of the Dept. of Culture, Youth and Recreation has in the past and is continuing to encourage writers - through annual competitions and awards - see attached brochures. Also, the Creative Writing Division has contacted Dr. J.W. Chalmers who has edited many popular school texts with a view to publishing the works of Alberta writers and poets for dissemination in provincial schools and elsewhere. Thus far, there is still no specific vehicle established for other artists.

7. Canadian content in school texts

A committee to study Canadian content was established under the authority of the Honourable Lou Hyndman with Dr. E. Torgunrud as Chairman, the Creative Writing Division of the Department of Culture, Youth and Recreation, sitting in on all the meetings. The Creative Writing Division actively promoted the compilation of a book, Turning On, edited by Grace Mersereau of Edmonton, completely Canadian in content, to be published by MacMillan Printing in early spring, to be used in schools across Canada.

8. Retention of cultural artifacts in museums and archives

9. Microfilming ethno-cultural information

10. Increased financial assistance to local museums

11. Provincial agency to be responsible for identifying, preserving and documenting burial grounds

12. Increased financial assistance for preservation and developing historic sites

The Provincial Museum and Archives of Alberta (P.M.A.A.) as part of an on-going program, is acquiring and preserving through collections, taped interviews, the songs, ceremonies and cultural traditions of Alberta's ethno-cultural groups. For example:

Music

Ethno-cultural group	No. of tapes
French	11
Ukrainian	20
German (Mennonite)	6
German (Church)	1
Danish	1
Hindu	1
Egyptian	5
Dutch	2
Arabian	6
East Indian	7
Native Indian	1

Interviews

Ethno-Cultural Group	No. of tapes
French	7
Polish	24
German	7
Swiss	1
Scottish	6
Welsh	1
Norwegian	1
Finnish	1
Native Indian	9

In collaboration with M.E.E.T.A., the P.M.A.A. has produced a historical video tape entitled, "Here They Came", which shows a general overview of the history of early settlers in Alberta.

The grants program at the Provincial Museum and Archives has been expanded to assist small provincial museums to preserve their local heritage.

Also, the P.M.A.A. has outfitted a Museumobile which will be travelling throughout the Province with ethno-cultural exhibits and artifacts.

The Provincial Museum and Archives is also developing a program for next year to undertake a survey of abandoned cemeteries in the Province, especially those of historical significance.

13. Encouragement through awards for works of music, writing, choreography and visual arts and crafts in folk arts

The Government believes that this area of cultural development should be taken under advisement by the Cultural Heritage Council in order to establish some sort of guidelines and priorities in implementing these recommendations.

14. Increased assistance to folk dance schools, workshops, performing tours, training of choral and orchestral directors and other art forms

15. Promotion of stage productions, musical, operatic, dramatic, both local and touring under Chatauqua

To date, the Government has provided a grant to the Ukrainian Canadian Committee of Canada which in conjunction with the Edmonton Symphony Orchestra, are working on a program for a "Ukrainian Night" to be presented by the Edmonton Symphony Orchestra. No further work is being done in this area at present.

16. A provincial equivalent to Canada Council be established to support Alberta artists and researchers in the humanities

The Government of Alberta is determining the feasibility of establishing a separate Crown Agency similar to that of the Canada Council that would assist in the supporting of Alberta artists and researchers in the humanities. In the interim, the Government has expanded the budgetary votes of the Cultural Development Branch to enable it to increase and expand present funding programs in all fine art areas including the performing arts.

Although there is no support at present for researchers in the humanities, the following should give an indication of the funds the Government has provided for the support of artists and the performing arts:

a) Thus far, the Alberta Government has established the Alberta Art Foundation Act (1972) which provides a means whereby the works of art by Alberta artists (excluding musicians and writers - see (b) and (c) below), may be collected, preserved and displayed: thus, encouraging artists by giving them practical support and fostering and promoting the enjoyment of art by Alberta artists.

The Foundation is financed by an annual $50,000.00 grant from the Government of Alberta and provision is made to accept gifts and donations from any source. Already some 400 pieces of art have been gathered for Alberta's collection.

b) The Government has a policy of funding the performing arts organizations - theatres, symphony orchestras, opera, choruses, etc. - annually on a 10% of annual operating budget basis. This amounted to $250,000 in the fiscal year 1971-72.

c) The Government of Alberta also provides study grants and scholarships in the areas of drama, music, arts and crafts, and creative writing. Grants totalling $67,000 were awarded during the fiscal year 1971-72.

The above direct grants alone totalled $316,000 as compared with $458,000 Canada Council Grants to the arts that came into the Province of Alberta during the year 1971-72.

17. Adapt the use of place names having ethno-cultural significance

The Provincial Museum and Archives has instituted a program entitled "Ethnic Highway Signs Program". This program is designed to set up a series of highway signs interpreting the history of various ethno-cultural groups throughout the Province. These markers will be appropriately placed near or at centres of concentration of ethnic populations.

One such sign was erected recently on Highway #45 near Willingdon commemorating the history of the Romanian population in the area, and one near Camrose commemorating the Norwegian settlers in that area.

18. Programs for the Preservation of ethno-cultural materials, artifacts, histories, etc.

Museums Folk Life (Ethno-cultural) Program

Since the beginning of the fiscal year (March 1973) the History Section of the Provincial Museum has been engaged in a material culture recording program in order to ascertain the extent of traditional ethno-culture material in the Province.

(a) Photo Recording and Documentation of Folk Culture of many ethno-cultural groups in the area west of Grande Prairie, Alberta.
- includes photographic record and reports on individuals in the area - presently being completed.

(b) In addition ethno-cultural field work has been started and is continuing in the following Alberta communities.
1. Cowley - Doukhobor
2. Dickson - Danish
3. Markerville - Icelandic
4. Provost - Norwegian
5. Sylvan Lake - Finnish

19. Instruction in traditional ethnic cookery

The Government of Alberta has encouraged the mass media in the creation of programs which reflected the various aspects of traditional ethnic cookery.

See also broadcasting: Sec. II (g).

VI. CULTURAL COMPLEXES AND FACILITIES	STATUS
1. Support for setting up ethno-cultural centres in Alberta	The Government has given financial support to the up-grading and maintenance of existing cultural centres in various parts of the Province. (See also IV (6)).
2. The establishment of a multi-cultural office in Government	The Cultural Heritage Division was established at the conclusion of the Cultural Heritage Conference, June 1972, to coordinate and assist ethno-cultural groups in programs geared to the development and preservation of the cultural heritages of Alberta.
3. Cultural facilities be made available at nominal cost or assistance be given for renting facilities	Interdepartmental meetings are being held to determine if such a possibility can exist within the framework of present legislation. Following these discussions and the compilation of the report, bi-level government meetings will proceed to determine feasibility of exemptions of ethno-cultural bodies from such fees. However, facilities at the Provincial Museums and Archives of Alberta for weekly ethno-cultural performances are available at nominal cost to groups who wish to use these facilities. Recently, St. Joseph's Cathedral has offered its basement facilities (area of approximately 30,000 sq. ft.) free to all ethnic organizations in the city and is presently being considered as a permanent multi-cultural centre, pending further discussions.
4. Where cultural facilities not available, free use of schools should be given	The Government feels that ethno-cultural groups should approach their respective school boards on this point.

RECOMMENDATION CONCERNING THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A COORDINATION BODY	STATUS
1. A consultative body of representation of all cultural groups be formed	The Cultural Heritage Council is a body made up of representatives from each of the ethno-cultural groups in the Province and appointments by the Minister of the Department of Culture, Youth and Recreation. This Council is to consider and recommend programs for the development and preservation of our cultural heritage in Alberta.
2. Premier of Alberta appoints members of the Advisory Council from delegates chosen by each ethno-cultural group	Representatives to the Council are elected by their respective ethno-cultural groups and appointed by the Minister of Culture, Youth and Recreation.
3. Government of Alberta should act as central registry with respect to the receipt and distribution of information relevant to various cultural groups	The Cultural Heritage Division of the Department of Culture, Youth and Recreation act as a coordinating body for the collection and distribution of information relevant to various cultural groups. The Heritage Magazine is a form of this communication.
4. Information concerning visiting dignitaries be communicated to the appropriate cultural groups	Information concerning visiting dignitaries are communicated to the mass media.
5. Boards or Committees to be established to peruse and approve accuracy of information contained in manuscript of textbooks	See attached Department of Education Policy re: Controversial Issues in the Classroom.
6. A "board of appeal" to hear objections in respect to dissemination of "information" offensive to ethno-cultural groups	This recommendation should be referred to the Cultural Heritage Council to provide directions for any policy formation relevant to this recommendation.

VIII. RECOMMENDATIONS CONCERNING CULTURAL IDENTITY AND HUMAN RIGHTS

	STATUS
1. Government of Alberta give support to Federal policy of bilingualism and multiculturalism	There is continuous dialogue between the Provincial and Federal Governments on this point.
2. The Alberta Bill of Rights should include the right of every individual in Alberta to the pursuit of his cultural identity and language	Refer to Alberta Bill of Rights
3. Government of Alberta should convey to the Federal Government the suspecions felt by some minority groups that there is discrimination in the granting of landed immigrant visas	See recommendation 2 (c and d).
4. Dissemination of information regarding the rights and privileges of minority groups	The Alberta Bill of Rights provides for the protection of individual rights and privileges. The Alberta Human Rights Commission distributes such information to all interested groups.

IX. RESPONSIBILITIES OF ETHNIC GROUPS	STATUS
1. Ethnic groups must justify continuity of existence by ability to remain self-supporting	1, 2, and 3 Recommendations to be considered by various ethno-cultural groups.
2. Care taken by groups to project true image of homeland	
3. Need to use English to "explain" a culture	

X. RECOMMENDATIONS CONCERNING THE NATIVE PEOPLES

STATUS

1. That a Department of Native Languages be established at the University level

At present only Grant McEwan College offers courses in native studies - culture and language courses. No other universities or colleges offer studies in this area.

2. The Indians of Canada be encouraged to preserve and develop their own cultural heritages and languages in their own way

3. That the Department of Culture, Youth and Recreation meet with representatives of all Indian language groups to ensure greater attention to all aspects of Indian language and culture

4. Emphasis should be placed on the cultural contribution of the Indian and Metis people

The Provincial Museum and Archives of Alberta, as part of an ongoing program, is in the process of acquiring and preserving through collections, taped interviews, songs, ceremonies, the cultural traditions of as many native groups as possible. It has been most successful with the Blackfoot people in Southern Alberta who have shown the greatest cooperation in this area. It has been less successful with the Cree. Also the P.M.A.A. has loaned and prepared exhibits of ceremonial artifacts for use in present day ceremonies. Using this method the P.M.A.A. has in mind the preservation of the religious and ceremonial Heritage of the Native peoples in Alberta. Recently the P.M.A.A. has produced a one-half hour color film on Native life, entitled "Chipewyan Lakes". This is available to the educational institutions.

XI. RECOMMENDATIONS CONCERNING FUTURE GOVERNMENT POLICIES AND ATTITUDES	STATUS
1. Approach be made to private industry to support cultural activities	The Government has approached private industry for financial support for the arts but to date, there is only one venture supported by Aquitaine Company of Canada in conjunction with the Department of Culture, Youth and Recreation. A trio - One Third Ninth - provides a 2 - 4 day actual residence program in communities offering the following services: - public concerts - free concerts for special audiences (senior citizens' homes, hospitals, etc.) - two school demonstration concerts, or one school concert and a clinic.
2. That the Alberta Government make a formal commitment to encourage multiculturalism	The Government's Position Paper #7 on Alberta's Cultural Heritage as well as numerous programs undertaken to date is an indication of the Government's commitment to encourage and develop multiculturalism in Alberta.

XII. RECOMMENDATION CONCERNING SUPPORT FOR PROGRAMS ALREADY IMPLEMENTED	STATUS
1. Provincial support of the Official Languages Act and the Federal Multicultural Policy	See recommendation VIII (1)

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Department of Education Policy

RE: Controversial Issues in the Classroom

I. In principle, it is an objective of the Alberta educational system to develop students' capacities to think clearly, reason logically, examine all issues and reach sound judgements.

II. The specific policy, based on this principle, is:

1. Students in Alberta classrooms should not be ridiculed or embarrassed for positions which they hold on a particular controversial issue, a requirement which calls for sensitivity on the part of teachers, students and other participants in dealing with such issues.

2. Students should have experiences in selecting and organizing information in order to draw intelligent conclusions from it. For sound judgements to be made, information regarding controversial issues should:
   (a) represent alternative points of view,
   (b) appropriately reflect the maturity, capabilities and educational needs of the students and the program of studies for a course,
   (c) reflect the neighborhood and community in which the school is located, but not to the exclusion of provincial, national and international contexts.

3. Locally elected school trustees should establish, with parent involvement, policies regarding:
   (a) identification of controversial issues,
   (b) treatment of such issues in local classrooms,

4. Students, teachers and administrative staff should have a voice in determining:
   (a) the controversial issues to be studied,
   (b) the texts and other materials to be used,
   (c) the manner in which such issues are dealt with in the classroom.

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